Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1808. [No. 2125.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FINE ARTS.

I. Bell and Son,

TEACHERS of DRAWING & PAINTING

AMBITIOUS to obtain the patronage of the respectable inhabitants of Alexandria, inform them, that they have taken a room in Fairfax street, opposite to Mr. Gregg's, silversmith, for the purpose of teaching the above accomplishments. Terms for teaching the use of Indian Ink and Water Colors, 6 dollars per quarter—and for Oil Colors, ten dollars.

To commence on Monday March 21, 1808.

March 14 d

Just Received,

Per schr. Good Intent, from Boston,

31 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.

A few do. SOAP.

5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor.

10 do. APPLES, and

A fresh supply of SHOES,

Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes.

IN STORE,

40,000 weight BACON, first quality,

7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.

1 pipe old Madeira WINE.

TRUNKS & SHOES as usual.

E. Gilman.

March 14 d3teot

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS's

DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Robins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hhds. West-India Rum,

10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel MCarty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a geneal division of the estate of the late Daniel M''Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

SPRING GARDEN.

THE Subscriber having removed to *Spring Garden* for the purpose of keeping a house of entertainment—pledges himself to keep on hand a constant supply of the best liquors of every description; and will provide relishes for private parties at any time ——The Spring is in compleat order and the water being remarkably good may be en inducement to gentlemen to visit him.

From his attention he solicits a portion of public encouragement.

Christian Piles.

March 21. 3t.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOISe

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes.

March 9.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Craik* and *Washington*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to Mr. *James Craik West*, who is authorised to settle the concerns of the said firm.

James Craik,
Wm. Washington.

March 8.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle his accounts previous to the partnership, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. *James C. West*, who is authorised to attend to the settlement thereof.

James Craik.

March 8.

AT a general assembly of the state of Connecticut, held at New-Haven, on the second Thursday of October, A. D. 1807—Upon the petition of *Simeon Loomis*, of East Windsor, in Hartford county, shewing to this assembly that by means of various misfortunes he is reduced to poverty, praying for an act of insolvency; and that some of his creditors are resident in the states of *New-York*, *Virginia* and *Georgia*, as per memorial on file dated the 21st day of September, A. D. 1807—

Resolved by this Assembly, That said petition be continued to the session of this assembly to be holden in Hartford, in May next, and that notice of the pendency thereof be advertised in some of the newspapers published in the city of New-York, Alexandria in Virginia, and Savannah in Georgia, three weeks, at least six weeks before said session; which shall be good and sufficient notice to the creditors in the said states of the pendency of said petition.

A true copy of record.

Examined by

Samuel Willy's, *Sec'y.*

March 2. d3w

LANDING

From schooner Betsey, capt. Merriman,

AND FOR SALE BY

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

20 tons St. Petersburgh clean Hemp,

20 bags Pimento,

75 tons Plaister Paris,

10,000 feet merchantable Lumber.

Said Schooner will take

150 bbls. Freight for Portland, if immediate application is made as above.

March 19. 3t

For Charleston.

The fast Sailing Schooner

FAIRPLAY,

Captain Grinnels,

Will sail in a few days for freight of 200 barrels or passage, apply to the captain or

Mordecai Miller.

Who has Fresh CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED For Sale.

March 18. d1w

FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner.

PRESIDENT.

Freight &c. will be taken on application to capt. Huckin's on board, or

John G. Ladd.

March 10.

Just Received,

FRESH LEMONS by the box,

200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,

And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS

And for Sale by

Thomas Simms.

March 18

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy that a DEMY. are take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

☞ The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John M. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will pleasemake payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his friends *and the* public *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by Randolph Mott, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly cleared and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey:

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hhds. COFFEE

50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the month of January a Negro Man called

ABRAHAM,

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a dowr. look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls and is now at work on the new road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown, or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehded said negro and all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

January 21. 1w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment

under my hand this 9th day of March

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eo6w

Two Dollars Reward.

Ranaded from my service, that notorious RUNAWAY—he is about 50 years of age, and a mulatto. The above reward will be given for delivering him at home.

Thomas Simms.

March 17. eo3t

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Monday 28th March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

A Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox Road, binning the lands of Edward Washington and about 2½ miles from the town of Alexandria. This Tract is all in wood, lies well, is well watered, and at least one half of it is good meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 1000 acres, whereon George Mills now resides immediately upon the river and 2 miles from the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 29th day of March.

ALSO,

On the following day, being the 30th day of March,

A tract containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year for 200 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 20 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 30 from Dumfries. The purchaser can have possession of this tract before the 1st January next.

ALSO,

On the following day on the premises, being the 31st day of March,

Another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, immediately at Bland's on the Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well timbered, has good buildings calculated for a tenant, and distillery, with convenient

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser of each of these tracts, on the first payment being made the purchasers giving a mortgage on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

March, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardiner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel MCarty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a geneal division of the estate of the late Daniel M''Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN away from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last, a NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, commonly called TONEY—He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet high, a likely fellow, formerly a stevedore, his cloaths not known—Whoever will secure him in any jail in Virginia, or the District of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTEEN DOLLARS and all reasonable expences if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

March 12.

☞ All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(Printer to the Proprietor.)

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

ALTHO' Juvenis has but little leisure for literary discussions, he cannot forbear noticing a second essay from the writer, whose opinions seem to differ from his own, on every subject. Nor can he refrain from applauding the dexterity with which he has retreated from his former ground, which was evidently untenable. He is now more general in his assertions—so general, indeed, that he attributes almost all the evils which have afflicted mankind, to the pernicious effects of riches and of commerce.

Though the writer in question has widely wandered from the matter in dispute, Juvenis will endeavor to trace him through his devious meanders, and having done so, will briefly inquire, whether commerce be promotive of the happiness of the human race.

The citing of the downfall of Persia, as a proof of the pernicious effects of commerce, is, he apprehends, extremely unfortunate. For it is a fact, well known even to those who are slightly versed in history, that the religion of the Persians excluded them from commercial pursuits. Nor can he concur in the eulogium upon the institutions of Lycurgus; on the contrary, he has ever viewed with horror a code of laws which legalized theft and a licentious intercourse between the sexes; which rendered necessary the employment of an immense number of slaves; and which made the acquisition of expertness in murdering their fellow creatures, the principal employment of the citizens.

If it be true, that "the possessor of science is not more blessed than the illiterate savage," why do the names of Copernicus and of Newton, of Des Cartes and of Buffon, of Locke and of Bacon, stand foremost in the rolls of fame? Why are they ranked, by the universal consent of all civilized nations, among the greatest benefactors of the human race?

Juvenis is really unable to perceive any "inconsistency in his remarks respecting Athens and Sparta:" they are equally applicable, he conceives, to both republics: the Spartans, for example, carried on an "unjust war" against Athens, before the Persian invasion, to gratify their favorite Cleomenes, who wished to reinstate the tyrant Hippias in the throne. They carried on, at a subsequent period, "an unjust and ruinous" war against Thebes, to gratify Agesilaus, another favorite. So shamefully did they "abuse their power, and trample on the rights of their allies," that in the four hundred and seventy fifth year before Christ, they were deprived of the command, in the war against Persia, while that honor was conferred upon Athens by the united voice of Greece. They were in with "exile, [illegible] even their kings [illegible]dous & innocent: witness the banishment of Demaratus, to gratify the vindictive spirit of the ambitious Cleomenes.

Nor does the citing of examples, to prove that the Athenians were sometimes cruel and unjust, invalidate the proposition, that commerce is promotive of civilization. For if we examine the history of their Spartan rivals, who were destitute of commerce, we shall discover, at the first glance, a multitude of far greater enormities, of enormities, indeed, which were unparalleled in the history of the age. Among these might be noted the frequent and unprovoked massacres of the unhappy Helotes, the reduction of the whole Messenian people to a state of abject slavery, and the infamous murder of two thousand Athenian prisoners at Ægospotamos. "This," I might rejoin, "is the refinement of your" agricultural state.

The assertion that "Sparta fell by commerce," is contradicted by the uniform testimony of historians.

Although the perfidy of the Carthagenians was indeed "proverbial" with the Roman historians, an eminent modern writer has given it as his opinion, that had the arms of Carthage been triumphant, Roman faith would have been proverbial instead of Punic.

The present wretched condition of Spain and of Portugal, cannot, with propriety, be attributed to commerce. While the trade of those kingdoms was in a flourishing state, they were at the height of their power. But no sooner was it restrained by a number of the most absurd and oppressive regulations that ever disgraced a code of maritime laws, than they began to decline. And it is a fact, as well established as any in the history of modern Europe, that the commerce and the power of those kingdoms have declined together.

Leaving history, however, to speak for itself, let us briefly inquire, whether commerce be promotive of the happiness of the human race? That the possession of the necessaries of life in abundance is essential to happiness, will, it is presumed, be readily conceded. In states which are without commerce the labor of the agriculturalist is limited by, and proportioned to, the domestic consumption; and in common seasons his labor affords a sufficient supply; but when

"Contagious fogs have fallen on the land,
"And made the ox to stretch his yoke in vain,
"The ploughman lose his sweat, and the green
"corn,
To rot, ere yet his youth attain'd a beard,"

all the horrors of famine are quickly felt by a people, whose sole dependance is the produce of their own soil. In a commercial state, on the other hand, the husbandman cultivates the soil to the utmost extent of his ability, knowing, that when the domestic market shall be supplied, his surplus produce, instead of rotting in his possession, will be bought by the merchant engaged in foreign trade. And when, in years of scarcity, the produce of their lands is insufficient to support their inhabitants, commerce quickly wafts from distant shores a copious supply. In such a country the fear of famine, the most terrible of the evils which afflict the human race, can never intrude itself. Thus far, then, is commerce promotive of the happiness of the human race.

Again, it will doubtless be granted that the enjoyment of an abundance of the *conveniencies* of life, if not essential to, is at least promotive of happiness. Commerce, by a mutual exchange of production, among the nations of the earth, makes the conveniencies of each one common to all. The summer heats of Virginia are rendered more tolerable by the light manufactures of the east, and its inhabitants frequently snatched from the brink of the grave, by the salutary medicines of distant climes. In a word, they are indebted to commerce, for a multitude of conveniencies, which domestic industry could never produce, and for all the happiness which their enjoyment affords.

But the stock of human happiness is incalculably augmented, by the industry which commerce occasions. The wise Creator of the universe has so constituted man, that labor is absolutely necessary for the support of his existence. But so beneficently has he adapted our dispositions to our necessities, that employment, instead of being burthensome, is essential to our happiness. He who seeks for pleasure in a life of idleness, will be most grievously disappointed, while happiness seldom fails to be the reward of useful industry. That the latter is promoted by commerce, no rational man will deny; it is one of the axioms of political œconomy.

To commerce, too, as the source of civilization and refinement, are we indebted for all the happiness of which they are productive; for those exquisite enjoyments which science confers upon her votaries; for those refined emotions of the heart which are wholly unknown to savage man; for the pure delights of sentimental love, the most transporting which mortals can enjoy.

Since commerce, then, increases our stock of necessaries and conveniences, promotes useful industry, and advances civilization and refinement, we should not hesitate to pronounce, that it is promotive of the happiness of the human race; that the visionary ideas of those who wish for its extinction vanish before the light of reason, like the vapours of the morning before the meridian sun.

JUVENIS.

ERRATA, in the last essay of Juvenis.

In the fifth paragraph, instead of commerce was &c. the genial *instrument*, read, the genial *nutriment*.)

In the sixth paragraph, instead of, is it reasonable to suppose that commerce is vitiating &c. to republican *constitutions*, read, to republican *institutions*.

NEW YORK, *March* 16.

Interesting Foreign News.

Selected from late foreign papers received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, *February* 1.

A ship arrived in the river from Monte Video, is said to have brought a report that gen. Liniers entertains a design of emancipating Spanish America, and has made no secret of it to the British.

Moniteurs to a late date have been received, their contents are unimportant.—The following are a few of the miscellaneous paragraphs:

The Russian fleet is fitting at Cronstadt with great activity; 306 row-gallies are to follow it when it sails from Copenhagen. There are numerous corps of troops to be embarked for that place.

Strong batteries are erecting in the front of the harbors of Revel and Cronstadt.

Bonaparte is making arrangements for the improvement of his dock yards; there are to be 18 companies of about 177 men each, and to be divided into sub-divisions of eighteen.

It is in contemplation in France, to plant and cultivate the cotton tree in the southern provinces of that country.

It is reported that Spain has ceded the Floridas to France, and that the Rochfort squadron had sailed to take possession of them.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 6th ult. state that the French and Spaniards openly avowed their intention to commence the siege of that place, and were making the necessary preparations.

February 3.

The American committee met on Thursday, and a long discussion arose upon the question, whether a memorial should be presented to ministers, relative to the present state of our relations with the United States, or rather with respect to the consequences of a war with America? The result was that the question of presenting a memorial was decided in the negative only by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Sansom. But a general meeting is notwithstanding about to be called in London, of those who are concerned in, or connected with the American trade, for the purpose of preparing a memorial to ministers upon the subject of our present relations with that country.

A number of letters arrived on Friday in London, from France, Holland, and Hamburg. They all concur in deploring the dreadful effects of the late tyrannical decrees of Bonaparte, and in foreboding the eventual ruin to the mercantile interests, from a perseverance in those oppressive and impolitic expedients.

In the house of commons, on Wednesday, a trial of strength was made respecting the expedition to Copenhagen. The debate continued till six o'clock in the morning. The house divided—for approval of the expedition 258—against it 108.

February 4.

The fleet of transports, with five thousand troops on board, now at Portsmouth, under orders for North America, will be accompanied by five line of battle ships. The military force will be encreased by a regiment of light dragoons, and three companies of artillery; the whole under the command of general Prevost. The officer who commands the naval part has not been mentioned. It is supposed to be destined for some secret enterprize in the first instance. Colonel Houghton, of the 8th is appointed brigadier general on the occasion.

GREENOCK, *February* 10.

By the mail which arrived on Thursday from the Mediterranean, letters have been received from Gibraltar, Malta, Leghorn, Algiers, &c.

A great change, it is said, is about to be operated under the influence of Bonaparte, in the government of Spain. It is said that the prince of Asturias is to be declared sovereign of both Portugal and Spain, and that his father is to abdicate the throne of the latter kingdom. In return for the acquisition of Portugal, Spain is to cede Porto Rico and Cuba to Bonaparte, and to grant to France a free trade with her South American possessions. Other accounts state, that on the [illegible] of Etruria had arrived at Madrid on her way to Portugal, where she was to be invested with the supreme authority as queen and guardian of her infant son the king.

Official details of the actions at Buenos Ayres, have been published in the Madrid Court Gazette. They are of great length. Liniers asserts that the British army lost 4000 men in the first attack. It is also stated that general Whitelocke made him a present of a sword, as an acknowledgement for the humanity shown by the Spanish commander to the British prisoners and the wounded. In return general Liniers presented some valuable minerals, and other curiosities, to general Whitelocke.

In Gibraltar, the garrison entertain no apprehensions from the projected attack upon the fortress. Besides the confidence arising from their own strength, if that were wanting, there would be no fear of any attempt against them from the want of means of assault on the part of the enemy. Some letters indeed mention, that preparations were making for commencing the seige. It was well known, however, at Gibraltar, that the southern provinces of Spain were almost in a state of famine, so that it would be impossible to furnish sustenance for a besieging army of French and Spaniards, no general embargo appears to have been laid in the Spanish ports.

The following intelligence has been received by a gentleman lately arrived from Lisbon, and who left the Tagus in an American vessel, bound to Ireland with fruit. He confirms the report of a decree having been issued by Junot confiscating all British property.

On the entrance of the French troops into Lisbon, the inhabitants had previously determined to give them every opposition and had assembled in great numbers for that purpose. No actual hostility was betrayed by the mob until the French colors were hoisted on the forts and castle—they then proceeded toward the French lines, which they found covered by the police guard of Portugal, which, and for many years has been commanded by Novion—this unexpected affair had the immediate effect of deterring the people from the execution of their object—and after some partial skirmishing, in which some few of the Portuguese lost their lives, the remainder returned home. Novion, has become the constant attendant of Junot, he still has the command of the Police Guard. Provisions although very scarce, and not sufficient for a month's consumption, were not allowed to be sold at an advanced price; beef and corn were brought as usual to market. The people were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force from Britain, and the expectation of this redress prevented them from at once rising *en masse* upon the French. It is the opinion of the above mentioned gentleman, that so soon as this information shall have worn away, that disturbances of the most horrid kind will ensue; in short it appeared to be only delayed by this expectation.

The Russian fleet was in the Tagus, where it was expected to remain until April or May. The ships were in tolerable good order: one of them had been repaired, and a new rudder had been put in. The merchant vessels in the Tagus had all been allowed to take in their lading; many had really completed their cargoes on the 17th; they had been furnished with licences for sailing, but it was not expected that any more would be allowed to come in. Sir Sidney Smith's squadron continued cruizing off the bar of Lisbon.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

GENUINE DEMOCRAT'S CREED.

I believe it was both laudable and patriotic for men in Washington's and Adams' time to write, print or publish, wilful and malicious falsehoods against the government, and that the sedition law which punished these acts was a very wicked unconstitutional law.

I believe it is highly criminal and seditious for men to speak, print or publish any thing respecting president Jefferson and his men, however true it may be, provided it does not praise and eulogise them and their works.

I believe it was highly criminal in Washington and Adams to have any state secrets, and

I believe it is highly laudable in our present rulers to keep all knowledge of public affairs to themselves, and to make congress sit one half the time with closed doors.

I believe the Pennsylvania insurrections, which cost the country upwards of a million of dollars, were just and necessary, and were raised by patriotic and good men, and

I believe that every man, under our present rulers, who should rise in opposition to them, or should even talk about rising, ought to be hung up without judge or jury.

I believe lawyers are a pest to society and ought to be driven from it because of their influence in courts of justice.

I believe it highly laudable in the present administration not only to expend money upon an object different from what it was appropriated for, but even to take out of the treasury in violation of the constitution, large sums (say half a million or more, as in the case of the war with Tripoli) which have never been appropriated to any object whatever.

I believe it was highly criminal in the federal administration to make any distinction in their appointments to office between democrats and federalists to the prejudice of the former, and

I believe it highly laudable and praiseworthy in the present administration not only not to appoint men to office who differ from them in opinion, but also to turn every federalist out of office who is in, however just and upright they may have acted, and to put democrats in their places, whether honest, capable or faithful to the constitution or not.

I believe it was highly extravagant and unjust to give presidents Washington and Adams twenty five thousand dollars a year, and

I believe it highly economical and just to give president Jefferson the same sum, besides house rent free.

I believe it was highly extravagant and antirepublican to give the heads of department 5000 dollars a year, during the federal administration, though living was much higher then than it is now, and

I believe it very moderate and proper to give the heads of department now, being democrats, the same sum yearly, though living is much cheaper than it was then.

I believe president Jefferson acted very honorably and honestly in giving Callender one hundred dollars for writing falsehoods against Washington and Adams, though.

I believe Callender was a very great rascal for afterwards telling it to the world.

I believe it was right to give Cæsar A. Rodney 2000 dollars (being a democrat) for pleading against the Pennsylvania judges, though acquitted, and George Hay (being a democrat) 2 or 3000 dollars, besides his stated salary as district attorney of Virginia, for pleading against Burr, though he was acquitted.

I believe it was right to impeach judge Chase for not suffering the lawyers on Fries' trial to do and say just what they pleased—and especially for insisting that the laws and constitution of our country should be obeyed rather than the laws of England, and

I believe it just to impeach [illegible] judges who allow lawyers to q[illegible] English law books in support [illegible] ments and pleadings.

I believe that judge Marsh[illegible] impeached and hanged, agr[illegible] wishes, whether there was [illegible] not.

I believe it would have been [illegible] the Pennsylvania insurgents g[illegible] ishment, though they rose in a[illegible] laws, and

I believe it would have bee[illegible] Burr, and all who were acc[illegible] whether he or they had, in a[illegible] ever gone so far as to resist th[illegible] ty.

I believe it was highly cri[illegible] deral administration to expe[illegible] one object which had been a[illegible] another, whatever the necessi[illegible] the public interest may have[illegible] however honestly it might hav[illegible] ed for, and

I believe president Jefferson[illegible] during the first four years of [illegible] tion, lessened the national del[illegible] of dollars, tho' secretary G[illegible] proves that they increased it [illegible] *lions, three hundred fifty thre[illegible] hundred and seventy five dolla[illegible] cents.*

I believe all forms of gover[illegible] by France, whether republica[illegible] perial or monarchical, are hi[illegible] liberty and equality, and that [illegible] best republican on earth.

I believe that the British o[illegible] of November, 1807, respecti[illegible] merce with France and he[illegible] ought to be considered by ne[illegible] preceded Bonaparte's decree[illegible] commerce which he issued [illegible] fore.

I believe Bonaparte's decr[illegible] ade of the British isles, whic[illegible] 1806, and which prohibits A[illegible] having touched at English po[illegible] ing those of France, though[illegible] trary to our treaty with Fran[illegible] ly agreeable to it, and no vi[illegible] of said treaty.

I believe that Bonaparte i[illegible] liberty of the seas, althoug[illegible] his cruizers to capture and br[illegible] vessels for condemnation, pr[illegible] ever been in an English port[illegible] English ship, altho' in direct[illegible] solemn treaties with neutral [illegible] trary to the laws of nations a[illegible] ciple of humanity, justice an[illegible]

And finally I believe we o[illegible] with Great Britain at all eve[illegible] offers us just terms of peac[illegible] ther we shall gain or lose by [illegible] our interest or not—whether [illegible] just—and never, never to be [illegible] with her, even if she shou[illegible] ask—more than we as hon[illegible] think of.

BY THIS DAY'

PHILADELPHIA.

On Saturday arrived the [illegible] from Amsterdam. Left th[illegible] ruary 21, at which time [illegible] captain Crocket, and brig [illegible] Praning were getting under[illegible] York. The same evening [illegible] at anchor near the outer [illegible] fying for a pilot; judged th[illegible] ed again to the roads. W[illegible] Diep, and to sail in a few da[illegible] ticello, Storey, for New Y[illegible] and Shepherdess, ——, fo[illegible] Eliza from Baltimore, had [illegible] before. Same day I sailed [illegible] a letter from Amsterdam [illegible] decree was then in force i[illegible] vessels which should arriv[illegible] in England, would be con[illegible] in lat. 57 20, long. 1 40, [illegible] brig with her foremast alo[illegible] newly painted yellow, wit[illegible] there was a large sea goin[illegible] awash, did not attempt to [illegible]

Yesterday arrived schr. [illegible] ard, 15 days from St. Ma[illegible] rican vessel there, nor a[illegible] sale, and famine staring t[illegible] Thursday last off cape H[illegible] a British fleet: he was bo[illegible] ships of war, treated with [illegible] said they were standing o[illegible] tation of a French squad[illegible] capt. H. if he had heard [illegible] them.

CHARLESTO[illegible]

Arrived, Adeline, [illegible] days; ship Pierce Ma[illegible] na, 10 days; schoone[illegible] Richmond and Norfol[illegible]

Ship Patriotas, Biddi[illegible] —in distress, bound to[illegible]

Captain Leslie rep[illegible] Caroline, captain Hip[illegible] the port of Savannah, [illegible] embargo law, and w[illegible] lawful prize. This is [illegible] that left Norfolk with [illegible] embargo commen ce

I believe it just to impeach and punish all Judges who allow lawyers to quote cases from English law books in support of their arguments and pleadings.

I believe that judge Marshall ought to be impeached and hanged, agreeably to my wishes, whether there was law for it or not.

I believe it would have been right to let all the Pennsylvania insurgents go free of punishment, though they rose in arms against the laws, and

I believe it would have been right to hang Burr, and all who were accused with him, whether he or they had, in any one instance, ever gone so far as to resist the civil authority.

I believe it was highly criminal in the federal administration to expend money upon one object which had been appropriated for another, whatever the necessity and however the public interest may have required, and however honestly it might have been accounted for, and

I believe president Jefferson, and his men, during the first four years of his administration, lessened the national debt many millions of dollars, tho' secretary Gallatin's report proves that they increased it just *three millions, three hundred fifty three thousand, four hundred and seventy five dollars and eighty six cents.*

I believe all forms of government adopted by France, whether republican, consular, imperial or monarchical, are highly favorable to liberty and equality, and that Bonaparte is the best republican on earth.

I believe that the British orders of council of November, 1807, respecting neutral commerce with France and her dependencies, ought to be considered by neutrals as having preceded Bonaparte's decree against neutral commerce which he issued one year before.

I believe Bonaparte's decree for the blockade of the British isles, which issued in Nov. 1806, and which prohibits American vessels, having touched at English ports, from entering those of France, though expressly contrary to our treaty with France, to be perfectly agreeable to it, and no violation whatever of said treaty.

I believe that Bonaparte is fighting for the liberty of the seas, although he orders all his cruizers to capture and bring in all neutral vessels for condemnation, provided they have ever been in an English port or spoken by an English ship, altho' in direct violation of his solemn treaties with neutral nations and contrary to the laws of nations and to every principle of humanity, justice and equity.

And finally I believe we ought to go to war with Great Britain at all events, whether she offers us just terms of peace or not—whether we shall gain or lose by it—whether it is our interest or not—whether it is just or unjust—and never, never to be on friendly terms with her, even if she should give us all we ask—more than we ask for—or more than we think of.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 21.

On Saturday arrived the ship Atlas, Davis, from Amsterdam. Left the Texel roads, January 21, at which time the ship Virginia, captain Crocket, and brig Hannah, captain Praning were getting under way, both for N. York. The same evening saw the Virginia at anchor near the outer buoy with a signal flying for a pilot; judged the brig had returned again to the roads. Was lying in New Diep, and to sail in a few days, the ships Monticello, Storey, for New York; Sally, Frost, and Shepherdess, ——, for Baltimore. The Eliza from Baltimore, had arrived a few days before. Same day I sailed, was informed by a letter from Amsterdam, that the imperial decree was then in force in Holland, and all vessels which should arrive, which had been in England, would be confiscated. Jan. 24, in lat. 57 20, long. 1 40, east, saw a wrecked brig with her foremast along side, her sides newly painted yellow, with a white stern, as there was a large sea going and her main deck awash, did not attempt to board her.

Yesterday arrived schr. Phœbe, capt. Howard, 15 days from St. Martins. Left no American vessel there, nor a barrel of flour for sale, and famine staring them in the face. On Thursday last off cape Henry, he fell in with a British fleet: he was boarded by one of the ships of war, treated with marked politeness, said they were standing on and off in expectation of a French squadron, and enquired of capt. H. if he had heard or seen any thing of them.

CHARLESTON, *March* 10.

Arrived, Adeline, Trott, London, 51 days; ship Pierce Manning, Pratt, Havana, 10 days; schooner Dispatch, Smith, Richmond and Norfolk, 4 days.

Ship Patriot, Biddiford, Boston 10 days—in distress, bound to Savannah.

Captain Leslie reports, that the schr. Caroline, captain Hipkins, was seized in the port of Savannah, for a violation of the embargo law, and was condemned as a lawful prize. This is one of the vessels that left Norfolk with provisions since the embargo commenced, and put into Antigua in distress, where she sold her cargo, took in a return cargo and was bound for this port, but put into Savanna, on the 5th instant, in distress.

A hermaphrodite brig from Antigua, bound to Wilmington, N. C. put into Savannah on Monday last, after having been off Cape Fear for several days, not being able to get in, made the best of her way for this port, and was all Saturday and Sunday off our bar, but not falling in with a pilot bore away for Savannah.

NORFOLK, March 14.

A meeting of the citizens of this place was called by the mayor on Saturday last, to take into consideration measures for the relief of the distressed seamen now in this place. A number of citizens attended, but the meeting was not considered as sufficiently numerous to proceed to business; and another we understand will be called. Every person is satisfied and all are willing to adopt some measure for the TEMPORARY relief of these unfortunate men, but all are sensible that it is impossible for the inhabitants of this place to make provision for their PERMANENT support. The measure which appeared to us to be the one which had the most advocates, was that which we believe will be adopted. It is proposed to raise a fund for their immediate support, to charter a vessel, and having furnished her with provisions, to send all the seamen who are without employment to the city of Washington, where they can apply for support to those who have the means of affording relief, or of giving them employment.

While the distressed citizens of Norfolk were occupied in devising means for the relief of the seamen already out of employ, it was with great grief that they understood that upwards of *one hundred and seventy* men, discharged from the gun boats on Saturday, are to be added to the number of the unfortunate, for whom some provision must be made.

We were never more astonished, than when we understood that the government had ordered these men to be discharged, at a time when it must have been known that they would be left without the means of subsistence. To enlarge upon the cruelty of such a measure, would be to insult every feeling and generous heart. But we must remark, that this measure proceeds from men, who, if you would believe them, are ready to expend the last dollar, and to shed the last drop of blood in support of their "injured seafaring fellow-citizens." And yet they can very philosophically deprive their dear fellow citizens of the means of subsistence, and leave them to perish or depend on the bounty of a community already bowed down by their own sufferings. In a political view this measure in not less absurd than it is cruel in a moral sense. With the recollection of this transaction, can a country governed by men with such feelings, expect defenders in the hour of danger and of difficulty? The remembrance must chill the warmth of patriotism, and damp the ardor of courage.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

COMMUNICATION.

Yesterday terminated the ninetieth day since the Embargo was laid, and much speculation has gone forth with respect to the crush it would occasion in the Mercantile world, and which we, in common with our fellow-citizens, deplore its destructive consequences, yet the people of this town may with great truth felicitate themselves, that in the general wreck they have withstood the shock as well, if not better, than some of their neighbors. We hear of no failures in this place, and we are informed that for the last three months there has only been 26 suits commenced in the court of this county, which is at least 130 short of the number generally brought either in this court or the former corporation court in the same space of time; which not only proves that the people of this place are as well off as most o her commercial towns, but also that there exists a spirit not to oppress each other during the continuance of such distressing times—and while this spirit of accommodation exists among the citizens it is hoped that the government whom we are informed are plaintiffs in a proportion of the suits commenced, will not be more rigorous than private individuals, especially while they have an overflowing treasury, and their debts not jeopardized by delay, and we hope to see this clemency realised at the district court, which sits here the first of April next, by a continuance for the present of the U. States suits depending therein.

Comparative celerity—In the year 1754, "a *flying* coach" was advertised in England, and the advertisement stated, that "however *incredible* it might appear, it would certainly arrive in London in *four days* and a *half* after leaving Manchester." The same distance is now travelled in 30 hours, and has been done in less. It is 185 miles. This may be called a *rapid progress* in improvement.

London paper.

On Friday last, arrived at Wilmington, D. the brig William Penn, Mendenhall, in 16 days from Bassaterre, Guadaloupe—Capt. M. informs that no French troops had arrived at Guadaloupe: nor did he hear of the French squadron having touched there at all.

TRADE TO THE BRAZILS.

LETTER

From the Portuguese ambassador to the governor of the island of St. Catherine.

Agreably to the letter which I had the honor of addressing you, under date of the 4th Jan. of the present year, and in which I explained at large to your excellency the motives which induced me to sanction the sending of British merchantmen to the island of St. Catharine, provided that their cargoes consist of articles hitherto received into the custom houses of Portugal, I have now to request that you will be pleased to order that the ship ——— should be admitted into the custom house of that island, the captain or master of which (who is the bearer of this letter) you will permit to unload and sell his cargo, and give directions that no more duties shall be required of her, than were paid in Portugal for the same articles; and also that those duties should not bs demanded until he has sold and dispatched his cargo, in every particular conforming to the practice of the custom-houses at Lisbon.

And as it may possibly happen that your excellency may not yet find yourself authorised to consent to the sale of such cargoes, I earnestly request you, that at all events you will be pleased to allow that they should be landed and properly warehoused, and that you will order that the ships should moor in that port, waiting there with their crews, without molestation, until your excellency shall receive the instructions and orders of his royal highness the prince regent on this head.

Your excellency will observe, that the bearer of this letter ought also to present you with the manifest of the cargo, confirmed by me, and the licence of the British privy council; to fulfil the conditions of which, your excellency will be pleased to order the officers of the customs to deliver to the bearer a certificate of the regular discharge of the articles specified in such manifests.

Codditions agreed by the merchants for the admission (provisionally until his royal highness's resolutions are known) into the port of the island of St. Catharine, of all such goods as were heretofore imported into Portugal.

1. That all merchants wishing to make adventures to the Brazils without waiting for the regulations of his royal highness, shall be obliged to take [illegible] from the privy council, which will point out the port that will be agreed on by his excellency Mr. Canning and me, and to which alone they must give bond to go.

2. That every master and every shipper will give the usual bonds at this custom house for the due delivery at the custom house of the said port.

3. Besides every master and shipper will bind themselves to pay at the custom house of the said port the same duties that were paid in Portugal upon every such article, or in lieu thereof, such as may have been already established by his royal highness the Prince Regent.

4. According to your offer, and to ascertain that no contraband goods are exported thither, the manifest of the said cargo sworn, and authenticated as usual at this custom-house, will be signed by the agent and consul general, Mr. John Charles Lucena, and by me.

5. On these conditions which contain all that fair trade can wish for at present, I will most willingly provide every captain with a letter of mine to the government of said port, informing him of what I have done, and requesting him earnestly to require immediate instructions from the Rio de Janeiro, in case that his royal highness is already arrived; and should his royal highness be not yet arrived, requesting him besides not to enforce the existing laws, but to suspend them until he receives the instructions required, which cannot be long in coming; and in the mean while not to molest but permit the said ships to wait peaceably for the new orders, unless he should be authorised by his former instructions to admit the entry of such goods, on paying the same duties as in Portugal, and to allow the captains to invest their proceeds in the produce of the country, in which case I will ardently request the governor to facilitate this trade.

P. S. I need not say, that upon your application with the license of the privy council, &c. the manifest will be signed by me, and my letter to the governors will be delivered immediately, without the least expence to any of the concerned.

To his excellency D. Lucis Mauricio da Silveira, or to whomsoever is at present governor of the island of St. Catharine, Brazil.

N. B. I request their excellencies the viceroy and governor of the different ports of Brazil which this ship may enter in distress, that they will cause it to be accompanied by a guarda costa to the port of the island of St. Catharine, in order to avoid any unjust suspicion against the captain, of illicit commerce.

From his royal highness' envoy at London.

From the New York Evening Post.

Gov. Clinton's Letter—The following letter is reprinted rather for the amusement of our readers, who may be desirous of knowing how the intrigues for the next presidency are going on, than for any interest we have in any thing respecting the writer.

Washington, March 5, 1808.

"Dear Sir,

"*Yesterday I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st instant, and am not surprised to learn that some of my friends in your city are induced to infer from my silence on the subject of the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, made some time ago at this place, and since published in the newspapers, that my name was mentioned for the latter, with my knowledge and approbation. The inference is a natural one, although in the present instance incorrect.*

"*Viewing with great anxiety the critical & alarming situation of our national affairs, and deeply impressed with the belief that it would require the united wisdom and patriotism of the different branches of the government, to avert the dangers which threaten our country, I formed a resolution at the commencement of this important session, not to participate in any conversation touching the ensuing Presidential election, or to express any sentiment or determination respecting it, that might have a tendency to disunion, or any baneful effect on our public deliberations.*

This resolution I have hitherto scrupulously observed, and now regret the necessity I feel myself under, of a partial departure from it, in order to remove the false impressions which it seems my silence has occasioned, by assuring my friends, through you, that I never have been directly or indirectly consulted on the subject, either before or since the nomination was made; nor was I even apprized of the meeting held for the purpose otherwise, than by having accidentally seen a notice or summons to one of the members to attend, from S. R. Bradley esq.

"*However correct and forcible the objections you have stated against this procedure may be, yet as it is a business in which I have no agency or participation, and over which I can have no controul; it might be considered improper in me, situated as I am, to make my comments on it.*

I am,

With a most obedient servant

GEORGE CLINTON."

I have received,

A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL*,

—AND—

A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO*.

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

NOTICE.

MR. *GENERIS* has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that his LAST BALL will be on *Thursday* evening next.

March 22. 3t

FOR RENT,

A neat two-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE on Duke, between Water and Fairfax streets. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

March 21. dtw

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

Jan. 11.

The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

SPRING GARDEN.

THE Subscriber having removed to *Spring Garden* for the purpose of keeping a house of entertainment—pledges himself to keep on hand a constant supply of the best liquors of every description; and will provide relishes for private parties at any time.—The Spring is in compleat order and the water being remarkably good may be an inducement to gentlemen to visit him.

From his attention he solicits a portion of public encouragement.

Christian Piles.

March 21. 3t.

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Monday 28th day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 acres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2½ miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immdeiately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 29th day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 30th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 31st day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance house stands on an elevated hill, less—the looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is neatly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corriders, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

Eliza P. Law.

March 15. d

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

☞ The subscribers appointed by the com. council will receive proposals until Wednesday, 23d instant, for cleaning the streets of Alexandria for one year, and that the proposals specify with the manure or without it.

Joseph Smith,
John Cohagan,
W. S. Moore.

March 19.

☞ Fishery.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends to carry on the Fishing Business as usual, at the landing adjoining the tent landing, as usual. He will take *Bacon* in exchange for *Fish*, at the following rate: to, wit, thirteen pounds of bacon, for one thousand herrings.

William Patterson.

March 21. eo3t

FISHERY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in Alexandria, and the public at large that he intends carrying on the fishing business this season; as he will at all times be ready to supply them, with good sound fish he hopes to meet such encouragement as his exertions deserves. Those gentlemen who wish to be supplied may leave their directions at my house in this place; and they will be furnished at the shortest notice.

William Patterson.

March 21. eo3t.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants, and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next*, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

in Prince William county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by lease and release from William Tebbs for 69½ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land, in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 36 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 8 dts

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the 8th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, when and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, *President.*

March 18 2aw3t

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a tenth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the firs day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m.

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon few terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining th FourMile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

The famous young JACK

MIRANDA,

WILL stand at *Arlington* every day except Saturday, when he will be removed to Mr. Jacobs's, at Cameron, and be let to Mares at Six Dollars, if paid by the first of August, (if not, Ten Dollars will be required) and Fifty Cents to groom.

MIRANDA is four years old, of great size and figure, and promises to equal his celebrated sire Columbus, now standing in the county of Stafford. Miranda's dam was by the Knight of Malta, out of an imported Jennett. Columbus by the Knight Dam by the Royal Gift, out of an imported Maltese Jennett.

The elegant and thorough-bred Horse

POTOMAC,

WILL stand at the same places & times, and be let at the very low price of Four Dollars if paid in season by the first of August; if not, Eight Dollars will berequired and Fifty Cents to groom.

POTOMAC's blood and figure are so well known as to need no description—his colts now growing will prove his value. At the close of the season he will be for sale or barter for mules or horses, and would make a very capital horse to carry to the western country, as his blood is in the highest demand—his appearance inferior to no blood-horse whatever.

William Birch.

Arlington, March 13. (16) law3w

A *Private Tutor* wanted.

A *SINGLE MAN* qualified to finish the education of a few young LADIES, and who can bring approved recommendation will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the PRINTER.

March 17. law3t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the PRINTER.

March 10. law2m.

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island, St. Ubes, Ground Allum, & Liverpool fine, } SALT.

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels,

COFFEE, by tierce or bag.

Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.

N. E. RUM, in barrels.

WHISKEY, in do.

FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10	pipes old port
5	do. Madeira
30	quarter casks Lisbon
12	do. particular Teneriffe
15	do. Malaga
15	pipes old cognac brandy
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1	do. first quality molasses
6	do. green copperas
2	do. alum
20	do. brown sugar
20	bags pimento
15	do. pepper
10	chests young hyson
10	do hyson skin
5	do. imperial
100	bags green coffee
150	kegs madder
50	do. ground ginger
30	do. raisins
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured
5	kegs salt petre

WINES. TEAS.

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in bags,

Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. law3m.

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell*.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in seperate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 28. law

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf